

from Rawlins, Wyo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the articles consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, salicylic acid, and water.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, and were false and fraudulent: (Scalp Remedy) "Scalp Remedy For the relief of * * * dandruff"; (Hay Fever Remedy) "Hay Fever Remedy For the Instant Relief of this ailment; Directions:—Spray in the nostrils as often as required"; (G. O. Remedy) "G. O. Remedy For the Relief of Gonorrhea; Directions: Inject twice a day"; (Itch and Eczema Remedy) "Itch and Eczema Remedy for the relief of Itch and Eczema, including Psoriasis; Directions:—Apply to the affected area twice daily"; (Pyorrhea Remedy) "Pyorrhea Remedy For the relief of Pyorrhea, Vincent's Infection, Gingivitis, Sore Gums, etc.; Directions: Use three times daily as a mouth wash. Do not rinse the mouth after using."

On October 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

23287. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 719 Tins of Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33289. Sample no. 7305-B.)

This case involved a shipment of aspirin tablets, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 719 tins of aspirin tablets at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 13, 1934, by the Purity Drug Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Strobak Aspirin Tablets * * * Strobak Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "For * * * Lumbago, Distressing Cough, Acute Sore Throat."

On September 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23288. Misbranding of Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. U. S. v. 40 Bottles of Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33292. Sample no. 2904-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The article was represented to contain sodium chloride, whereas it contained no sodium chloride.

On August 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Woolford's Sanitary Lotion at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 15, 1934, by the Kells Co., from Newburgh, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Woolford's Sanitary Lotion * * * The Kells Company, Mfrs. and Distributors. Newburgh, N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium sulphide (1.8 percent), and sulphur (2.5 percent), and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle and carton labels, "Sodium Chloride 5.64 Per Cent", was false and misleading since it contained no sodium chloride. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statement on the carton and bottle, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, was false and fraudulent: "Recommended in the treatment of some forms of * * * mange and certain skin diseases."

On September 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*